

WORKMEN
WEARY OF
STRIGGLESt. Petersburg Walkout May
Come to an End Today.RECKLESS RADICALS MAKE
A LAST SUPREME EFFORTWill Bring Every Industry in Capital
to Standstill Today and Attempt
to Rescue Imprisoned Liberals.

St. Petersburg, (Saturday) Nov. 18.—1:45 a. m.—Though, according to surface indications yesterday the outlook for the speedy ending of the strike was gloomy, the revelations made at a meeting last night of the council of the workmen's delegates showed that a large portion of the workmen were breaking loose from the control of the leaders and were anxious to return to work, and a plebiscite which will be taken today probably will result in a decision to abandon the strike Monday.

At the meeting of the council which was held in the same hall where Father Gapon, Maxim Gorky and other leaders denounced the emperor on the eve of January 22, ("Red Sunday"), delegates after debate from different factories arose and reported that the workmen under the influence of the ultimatum issued by the employers announcing that the factories would be shut down indefinitely unless the strike was resumed on Monday, and with the pleading of their wives and of the conservative workmen ringing in their ears, were demanding that the strike should be ended.

After long discussion a motion to call off the strike was rejected, and it was decided to call meetings of workmen in the factories today for the purpose of laying the situation before them and to abide by their decision. After the adoption of the resolution calling for a referendum it was decided to bend every effort to close every store, market and office, beginning at 11 o'clock this morning and to stop all street car and carriage traffic in the streets, so as to bring the life of the Russian capital to a complete standstill.

Will Short-Circuit Dynamite.
The stoppage of the electric plants, which the government had succeeded in getting in partial operation, was entrusted to the present lenient conditions, who were empowered to use any and all means deemed advisable for the inflicting of the dynamite and short-circuiting of the dynamo, even to the extent of destroying the plants.

Another resolution called for demonstrations to effect the release of the four delegates who had been arrested. It was decided to raise 3,000 men in front of each prison where the delegates are detained and to hold them there until they are liberated.

The utterly reckless spirit manifested by the "Reds" who engineered the present strike is producing a natural revulsion of feeling, which is shared by all classes of society.

The prospect of anarchy and mob rule, which would be the logical outcome of the present lenient conditions in both the country districts and the cities, has had a sobering influence.

Bitterness Against Agitators.
The lower classes who are always on the verge of starvation, are growing bitterly angry against the agitators, who by these continued strikes are taking the bread from their mouths and not only without being aided by the police, but in spite of all the authorities, these classes are threatening reprisals.

The intelligent middle class, however, is beginning to rally to the support of the government in its effort to restore something like order and public tranquility. Many of the Liberals who fought the government actively before the revolution are now convinced that their leaders blundered frightfully by refusing to lend their support to Count Witte in his difficult task because he had declined to accept the unconditional capitulation laid down by them. They see now that it is too late; that they missed the great opportunity of becoming the leading influence in the government and that by their inaction they have become a negligible party. The leadership which they fondly imagined they possessed has passed to the extreme socialist element, with whose extravagant program for the leveling of all ranks they have nothing in common. They realize that the restoration of public tranquility is an immediate necessity or otherwise the government will soon have to choose between repression and anarchy. The Associated Press heard one disgusted Liberal say that after all he preferred the despotism of the government, which at least preserved order, to the tyranny of mob rule.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS ARE
RIPE FOR REVOLUTION

Washington, Nov. 17.—The following cablegram was received here today from Kobe, Japan, by a member of the special Russian revolutionary committee:

"Enthusiastic reception given to revolutionary officers by the 30,000 revolutionary soldiers at Hamamada and Himeji detention camps. Red banner bearing allegiance 'Zemlia i volia' (land and liberty—five berries). Russian revolutionaries are."

The examination of this cablegram, given by the local committee, is that a remarkable peaceful revolution has

COSSACKS DISPERSING MOSCOW RIOTERS

CONGRESS HAS SPECTACULAR
A BUSY DAYMINING MEN WILL MEET
IN PHOENIX NEXT YEARTHREE MEN PAY GRIM PENALTY
IN NEVADA STATE PRISON

been accomplished under conditions never before paralleled.

In 1901 Dr. Nicholas Russel, a Russian by birth, but a resident of Hawaii, was president of the first territorial senate. Coming to America, he became deeply interested in propagating socialist ideas.

He was finally supplied with adequate funds and a great mass of socialist literature by "The American Friends of Russia," of which Charles W. Polk and Julia Ward Howe are respectively president and vice president; by the "Committee of the Revolutionary Socialist Party of New York," a branch of the famous Russian organization, and by other similar societies.

Upon the fall of Port Arthur Dr. Russel was sent to Japan to spread among the Russian captives the ideas of the local society he has succeeded beyond all expectation, as is shown by the fact that he has organized under the banner of socialism nearly all of the thousands of Russian soldiers taken prisoners by the Japanese during the last war who are now in detention camps in Japan awaiting transportation to their homes.

The Japanese government must have sanctioned yesterday's demonstration else it could not have occurred.

"ALL OR NOTHING" IS
STRIKERS' FINAL WORD

St. Petersburg, Nov. 17.—2 p. m.—The outlook for an early collapse of the strike is more gloomy today. The situation is distinctly more menacing. The council of workmen's delegates or strike committee are manifestly encouraged by the extension of the strike in St. Petersburg, various organizations including bank clerks, telephone girls and some professional leagues having voted to join the movement. Moreover, it is certain the workmen's council have received mysterious supplies of funds and consequently they present a bolder front. The workmen's council returned a scornful reply to Count Witte's personal appeal to his "brother workmen," ridiculing the government's profession of solicitude for the workmen and renewing their demands for an immediate abolishment of martial law in Poland, etc. Count Witte's attempt to negotiate directly with the strike leaders has come to naught, although he offered concessions in the case of the Communist miners in event of their being condemned to death. But the leaders refused all compromise. "All or nothing" was their response. News from the provinces shows practically no movement has been started there in support of the general strike, but there is suspicion that this may be a lull in the preparations. The social democrats and revolutionaries are keeping their plans dark. Their organizations have ramifications through the country and at a signal they might be able to bring the industries of the country to a standstill.

Mutiny in Manchurian Army.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 17.—5:20 p. m.—A mutiny in the Manchurian army is the latest sensational rumor in this city. According to reports a detachment has been received from General Linich, telling of a revolt among the troops which was only suppressed after a regular fight in which many soldiers were killed and wounded. Forty-two officers are reported to have been shot for participation in the conspiracy. No confirmation of the rumor is obtainable from officials of the war office.

Count of Flanders Dead.

Brussels, Nov. 17.—The Count of Flanders, brother of King Leopold and heir to the throne, died at 10:20 this morning. His death was due to inflammation of an epidemic organ. The count was born in 1837.

The new heir to the throne of Belgium is Prince Albert, of Flanders, only son of the Count of Flanders. He is thirty years old, is married and has two children. Prince Albert is one of the most popular princes of the reigning house of Belgium. He is of a studious disposition and bears a striking resemblance to his uncle, King Leopold.

Pink-eye in Chicago.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—"Pink eye" is said by some of the prominent physicians of the city to have reached the proportions of an epidemic in Chicago. School children are among the worst sufferers, the pupils at the DuSable school having felt the scourge for more than a week past.

The disease, known to medicine and sometimes travels through an entire family. On the first signs of inflammation near the corner of the eye a physician should be consulted.

Catastrophe Grows Worse.

New York, Nov. 17.—Jacob H. Schiff of this city today received the following telegram from Lord Rothschild in London: "The Russian catastrophe, according to details from Russia today, is far greater than expected; there have been outrages, murder and wholesale robbery, and incendiary fires in eighty-four towns, so the relief fund has a huge task to grapple with."

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 17.—Today was a busy one for the American Mining congress. Secretary Galbreath's report was read, amendments to the by-laws adopted, and much other work of importance was cleared up by the delegates.

Telegrams were sent to President Roosevelt expressing thanks for the interest he has shown in mines, and President Diaz for the fair treatment miners and other foreigners investing in Mexico have received. The congress defeated the proposition to increase the membership dues from five to ten dollars and held that all delegates, whether they paid a membership fee or not, could vote on amendments. The recommendation that the president name a committee at each session of the congress to select an executive committee was not favored, the delegates holding that the congress should have the privilege of electing the committee. The proposal that each state should elect a member of the resolution's committee hereafter instead of having a representative appointed by the president was adopted. An increase of from fifty to a hundred dollars was made in the dues for life membership. The executive committee was empowered to select one honorary member yearly.

Associate members not actual members will be admitted to membership upon payment of a membership fee of one dollar a year. The control of the association is vested in a board of directors consisting of nine members, three for one year, three for two and three for three years in the first election and then three to be elected annually after that date.

The committee judging the drilling contest tonight decided that Page Brothers had tied with Chamberlain and Make, who drilled today, owing to the fact that Make struck several blows after time was called. Up to that hour Chamberlain and Make had been considered winners, having sunk the drill into the granite forty inches against 32 1/2 for Page Brothers. The two leading teams will drill Saturday for first place, a thousand dollar purse and the El Paso cup will be awarded the winning team.

To Have Glass Cars.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Nov. 17.—Prize Sells of the Manitou and Pike's Peak railroad has ordered New York City to build entirely of glass, which will be rounded and the cars will be completely furnished. They will afford an unimpeded view of the scenery along the line from all portions of the interior. As the weather has been mild, it is planned to keep the line open until December 1st, breaking all records.

SAYS HOSTILE FLEET COULD
MAKE NEW YORK AN OMELET

American Navy Officers, However, Declare Enemy Could Never Get Near Enough to Menace City.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The statement of Rear Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, that the combined fleets of the North Atlantic could make New York as quickly as his omelet, has brought forth considerable comment from officers of the army and navy in Washington. It is maintained that a fleet of the size now in North river could put the city in flames within a few minutes, but officers of the army claim that such a fleet could never get within shelling distance of the city. They say that with the American navy, and the fortifications of New York harbor and the system of mines the harbor is absolutely impregnable. Prince Louis' statement that the city could be easily destroyed is accepted but it is maintained that a hostile fleet could never gain the position now occupied by the English and American warships.

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Sugar Warehouse Burns.

Rocky Ford, Colo., Nov. 17.—The mammoth sugar warehouse of the American Sugar company at this place is on fire. It is estimated there are five million pounds of sugar in the factory. The fire is practically under control, but it may be forty-eight hours before it will be safe to open the warehouse to ascertain the loss. It is feared the loss may run as high as \$300,000, but no estimate is possible at present.

The President's Message.

Washington, Nov. 17.—It has been decided that the president's forthcoming annual message to congress will be submitted to the senate and house on Tuesday, December 21st. The first day of the session will be occupied fully by the routine business of the two branches of congress. The senate will take adjournment soon after meeting on account of the death of Senator Platt of Connecticut. The house will probably be busy throughout the day in effecting its reorganization and drawing of seats of members.

MR. BALFOUR
APPEALS TO
PATRIOTISMBelieves Unionist Victory Will
Save the Country.PRIME MINISTER MAKES A
STRONG SPEECH AT NEWCASTLEDeclares to Press Joe Chamberlain's
Policy on Eve of General Elec-
tion Would Spell Disaster.

London, Nov. 17.—Prime Minister Balfour addressed a large meeting at Newcastle in connection with the National Union of Conservative associations, which during the afternoon had pledged its support to Mr. Chamberlain's policy of tariff reform. Balfour's enthusiasm greeted Mr. Balfour, who appealed powerfully for a union of the unionist party in view of the approaching general election, which he said, "may be very close." Vigorously appealing for unity, he said he did not think the party was craving itself for a great conflict in the manner most promising success. In acknowledging the existence of a split in the party on the question of protection, Mr. Balfour declared he had never been an I was not now on the protectionist side, but he admitted that the doctrine formerly associated with free trade was antiquated. In effect, he urged that to press Chamberlain's policy of tariff reform in a general election would be disastrous. He also insisted on the desirability of freely discussing with the colonies the question of a closer commercial union.

Mr. Balfour said he did not think there should or need be any disagreement over retaliation, which he advocated just as much on behalf of the consumer as on behalf of the manufacturer and wage-earner. Regarding the colonial conference, Mr. Balfour said: "Some of my friends may think that when I advised an attempt to deal in a permanent and satisfactory fashion with closer commercial union of the various members of the empire, I am too sanguine in supposing such an arrangement possible, or that I overrate the advantages which will accrue to the empire from carrying such an arrangement into effect."

"There may be differences among us on that point, but there is any man whose blood courses so slowly through his veins that he does not feel that if we could bring into some more organic union the disjointed members of this vast empire, we should in the eyes of our children and our grandchildren have done the greatest work that ever was attempted." It would be a lack of courage and patriotism to discourage the sentiment which has grown up in the colonies, and which I believe is growing up among the citizens of the Mother Country."

Inspecting Alice's Junk.
Washington, Nov. 17.—The examination and appraisal of the presents received by Miss Alice Roosevelt during her visit to the Orient has begun. There are 72 boxes, and only about one-third have yet been opened. These are valued at only a few thousand dollars. The work is being done in regular course, and it will probably take a week before the examination is completed.

GOMPERS GETS MAY HAVE TO
SHOW KOREA

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 17.—Notwithstanding the fact that the sessions of the American Federation of Labor seem to drag, it is stated that the meeting may be concluded by Thursday of next week. President Gompers today took the committee to task for apparent delays in their work and it is believed that from now on the work of the convention will be put through with speed.

The contest for the next place of meeting is being waged vigorously and it is Toronto, Canada, which has been regarded as having almost a sure thing against the convention, she will have to work because they are making a strenuous effort and is now considered Toronto's most formidable opponent.

Peace Monument Suggested.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The remarkable tribute paid to Theodore Roosevelt in London recently in connection with the lord mayor's parade has directed attention here to a suggestion emanating from Mr. J. Selwin Taylor of this city that the triumph of the president as a peacemaker be perpetuated by the erection in the capital city of a magnificent Roosevelt Temple of Peace. The author of that project feels that there will be no difficulty in raising by public subscription a fund sufficient to erect a structure in every respect worthy of the triumph at Portsmouth. The suggestion is that there be erected a building of heroic proportions to be used for conventions and meetings of national importance and to be of rich design, with ornamentation emblematic of peace and perhaps symbolic of the success of President Roosevelt in lightening the burden of brotherhood between the north and south.

SULLIVAN
WILL FIGHT
PROTESTSSure No Errors Are in Tally
Sheet of His District.GRAND JURY HANDS DOWN
SIX MORE INDICTMENTSCounsel for Hearst Announce They
Will Ask Supreme Court to Or-
der Ballot Boxes Opened.

New York, Nov. 17.—Assemblyman Timothy P. Sullivan, leader of the sixth assembly district, appeared before the board of canvassers today when it came to examine the tally-sheet of his district. He said he felt sure no errors would be found, but he would fight all protests. The first sheet showed that Hearst had not been credited with 23 votes which were cast number of additional election districts, the returns of election showed no vote for Hearst and 33 for Crawford, the prohibition candidate, but the tally sheet showed that these 23 votes were cast for Hearst, while the prohibition candidate received none.

Minor errors, apparently clerical, or resulting from the blunders of the election officers were found in a large number of additional election districts. In one instance no return was made by the ballot clerk. The examination will be continued on Monday.

The grand jury today handed down six more indictments in the election fraud cases which they have been investigating for the past week.

It was announced today by counsel for William R. Hearst that an application would be made to the supreme court either Monday or Tuesday of next week for an order to have the ballot boxes opened and counted.

HEARST SPENT HUGE
SUMS IN CAMPAIGN

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 17.—William R. Hearst, candidate for mayor of New York on the municipal ownership ticket, certified to the secretary of state today that his total campaign expenses were \$65,843. This breaks the record for such expenses, which was formerly held by Governor Higgins, who spent during the last state campaign \$22,000. Hearst says he contributed all but \$17,488 of the \$30,206 which was spent by the finance committee of the municipal ownership league for the benefit of all the candidates on the ticket.

Women Finance Tent City.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—One of the most complete tuberculosis camps in the country is to be established near Blue Island, Ill., by a group of women, the munificence of Mrs. Edward L. Gaylord, who has donated 160 acres of land and will supply the entire food necessary to equip and maintain the settlement.

The proposed camp is to be maintained for treatment of the poor only. Only incipient and curable cases will be received.

Mrs. Gaylord is the widow of Edward L. Gaylord, of Chicago, and resides at the Midlothian club, near Blue Island. Last summer she became interested in the consumptive camp operated under the direction of the Visiting Nurse's association, and her present enterprise is the result.

ON THE WAY TO LIENCHOW.

Consul General Lay Going to Scene of the Recent Massacre.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Consul General Lay at Canton has informed the state department by a cablegram that he was starting up the West river for Lienchow, the scene of the recent killing of the five American Presbyterian missionaries. Mr. Lay's party numbers eight, including the vicar, two United States naval officers and some of the employees of the consulate, and they will thoroughly investigate the tragedy. Pending a report from them, the department is the energetic efforts of the Chinese government to prevent a recurrence of such affairs, the state department does not feel called upon to make any fresh representations to the Chinese, as advised many friends and relatives of American missionaries in China who are writing the department in the interests of their safety.

AMERICAN JAPS TO HELP
BUILD MERCHANT MARINE

Consul Appoints Committee in Washington and Oregon to Assist in Raising \$500,000 Yen.

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 17.—To assist in raising a fund of 15,000,000 yen, which will be devoted to the construction of a volunteer fleet and the development of Japan's merchant marine, Japanese Consul Hiramida yesterday appointed a special committee consisting of Tacoma, Seattle and Portland Japanese, under instructions received from his government, which is supporting the movement.

It is planned by Prince Ariwaga, the originator of the scheme, to build three vessels in Japan, and in this way encourage shipbuilding in that country. As fast as the vessels are completed they will be turned over to private corporations under arrangement which provides that certain revenue shall be paid to the volunteer fleet fund, which shall in turn be used for constructing new vessels and the maintenance of the fleet in commission.

Should Japan become involved in a war, it is agreed that the vessels shall be turned over to the government for use as an auxiliary naval fleet. Japan will then have advantage of two large and well-equipped fleets, the moment it becomes necessary for her to defend herself on water.

To attract subscriptions special inducements are made in the form of medals and enrollment on a roll of honor.

Eight Rounds to a Draw.

Milwaukee, Nov. 17.—Young Ernie of Philadelphia and Jack Cleary of Milwaukee fought eight rounds tonight to a draw here.

COMMITTEE
WILL REST
TILL TUESDAYAfter Strenuous and Sensa-
tional Week's Work.SENATOR PLATT TO TAKE
STAND EARLY NEXT WEEKEquitable's Assistant Register Tells
of Vast Sums Spent for Legal
Services in California.

New York, Nov. 17.—With the end of the morning session today, Senator Armstrong's committee on the insurance investigation finished a week that for strenuousness and importance has been eclipsed by no one week since the inquiry was inaugurated. Beside being the week in which the most sessions have been held, the witnesses have been most important, including the "big guns" in the financial world, as well as in the insurance business. Early in the week James H. Hyde was examined and made charges against E. H. Harriman and former Governor Odell, who successfully appeared and denied Mr. Hyde's statement, and Mr. Hyde, being recalled, affirmed his testimony. Then Senator Chamberlain, Mr. Depew was heard, and when the session opened today it was expected that before the day was over Senator Platt would be called. He is wanted to testify as to the collection of contributions to political campaign funds by the insurance companies. Mr. Odell having testified that Senator Platt collected all such monies. It is now expected that Senator Hill will be heard early next week, possibly on Tuesday, when the sessions will be resumed.

Samuel S. McCurdy, assistant register of the Equitable, and not related to the McCurdys of the Mutual Life, said he had charge of the vouchers for legal services. From him was gleaned a story of trouble in California in 1897, when the insurance commissions of that state demanded an examination. Thousands of dollars were spent by the Equitable in this matter, as recounted by Mr. McCurdy, and he justified the expenditure on the ground that it would have cost the Equitable about \$40,000 had no defense been made, hence the expenditure for counsel. He seemed to think the demands of the California commissioners were exorbitant.

Senator Depew was called to give any information he might possess as to a number of vouchers for legal services, but his knowledge was rather limited, as many of the expenditures and signers of these vouchers he had never heard of.

One voucher to John A. Nichols, for legal services, was accompanied by a letter to Senator Depew referring to "Our friend who comes around once a year" and "Your rambunctious friend up the river." The senator said he knew Nichols, but he did not know in what connection. Mr. Nichols, he said, was once assistant commissioner, and used to be called in politics.

Gage E. Tarbell was on the stand when adjournment until Tuesday was taken.

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